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**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MULTIMEDIA DISPLAY IN A MOBILE DEVICE**

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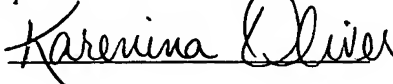
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# **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MULTIMEDIA DISPLAY IN A MOBILE DEVICE**

## **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

**[0001]** The present invention relates generally to a multimedia display device and more specifically to providing a multimedia display in a mobile device.

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**[0002]** With the growth of modern computing trends, there is an increased demand in portability and improved functionality of a mobile device, wherein a mobile device may be, but not limited to, a cellular phone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a pager, a smart phone, or any other suitable portable electronic device capable of providing graphical interactivity, as recognized by one having ordinary skill in the art. Furthermore, with the convergence of mobile devices having improved functionality and stand-alone computing systems, such as a desktop or laptop computer, having greater interactivity with the mobile device, there is a greater demand for improved functionality and quality of interactivity between multiple mobile devices and also interactivity between the mobile device and the stand-alone computing system.

**[0003]** An emerging area in mobile devices is the ability to acquire, render and transmit graphical and/or video images. One example of convergence of multiple technologies is the placement of cameras on mobile devices. Another example is the development of interactive video games to be played on the mobile device. With these graphic intensive applications, there exist prior art limitations with regard to graphical architecture for generating the graphical output. One common problem in the mobile device is the limited power and memory resources. Current graphics rendering techniques, including three-dimensional graphics rendering techniques, require an extensive amount of power to perform the various and multiple steps in a

graphics-processing pipeline. Furthermore, three-dimensional graphics rendering may also be memory intensive due to memory requirements for storing, among other things, vertex information, pixel information, and/or texture data. In modern mobile devices, due to size requirements and power requirements, there is an extremely limited amount of available space for providing memory resources and power consumption constraints severely restrict graphics rendering while maintaining an extended mobile device battery life.

[0004] Another specific limitation found within current mobile devices is limited physical real-estate for placing graphics rendering engines and also limited bandwidth availability for processing the graphics rendering data. As mobile devices become more compact, there exists less real-estate for the insertion of additional processors for performing the graphics processing operations, such as two-dimensional or three-dimensional rendering. Furthermore, the available bandwidth for transmitting the graphics rendering data is also limited. Among other things, size constraints prohibit a large data bus for graphics rendering information and therefore can severely restrict the processing speed and/or quality of a graphics rendering engine.

[0005] Therefore, a need exists for a method and apparatus that overcomes power consumption requirements, limited memory resources, limited bandwidth availability within the mobile device and provides for graphics rendering effectively using the limited available real-estate within the mobile device.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0006] FIG. 1 illustrates a functional block diagram of an apparatus for multimedia display in a mobile device, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[0007] FIG. 2 illustrates a flow chart of steps of a method for multimedia display in a mobile device, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[0008] FIG. 3 illustrates a functional block diagram of a mobile device, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[0009] FIG. 4 illustrates a graphical representation of a mobile device, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[00010] FIG. 5 illustrates a flow chart of steps of a method for multimedia display in a mobile device, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[00011] FIG. 6 illustrates a graphical representation of a command, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[00012] FIG. 7 illustrates a graphical representation of a command, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[00013] FIG. 8 illustrates a graphical representation of a command, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[00014] FIG. 9 illustrates a graphical representation of a command, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[00015] FIG. 10 illustrates a graphical representation of a command, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[00016] FIG. 11 illustrates a graphical representation of a command, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[00017] FIG. 12 illustrates a graphical representation of a command, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

[00018] FIG. 13 illustrates a graphical representation of a lookup table, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention; and

[00019] FIG. 14 illustrates a graphical representation of an entry field for programming an entry in the lookup table of FIG. 13, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

[00020] Generally, the present invention provides for a method and apparatus for multimedia display in a mobile device. The method and apparatus includes a multimedia processor capable of generating a multimedia display output, wherein the multimedia display output may be any suitable output signal capable of being received by a display device. The method and apparatus further includes a multimedia display buffer coupled to the multimedia processor.

[00021] A camera interface is further coupled to the multimedia processor such that the multimedia processor is capable of receiving a captured image from a camera. The captured image may be an encoded image signal acquired by the camera, wherein the camera may be, in one embodiment, a typical camera found in existing mobile devices.

[00022] The method and apparatus further includes a multimedia link interface (MLINK) that is capable of receiving an encoded multimedia display command. The multimedia display command is encoded in a multimedia link interface command protocol, as discussed in greater

detail below, wherein the multimedia link interface command protocol is a protocol allowing for reduced data transmission fields.

**[00023]** The method and apparatus further includes generating from the encoded multimedia display command, a multimedia display command capable of being performed by the multimedia processor, such that the multimedia processor can generate the multimedia display output and provide the multimedia display output to the display device. The method and apparatus improves multimedia display in a mobile device by using the encoded multimedia display command in conjunction with the above-noted elements using the multimedia device interface command protocol.

**[00024]** More specifically, FIG. 1 illustrates a multimedia display device 100 having a multimedia processor 102, a multimedia interface 104, a camera interface 106 and a multimedia display buffer 108. The multimedia display device 100 receives an encoded multimedia display command 110, which is encoded within a multimedia link interface command protocol. The multimedia display interface 104 provides a multimedia display command 112 to the multimedia processor 102.

**[00025]** The multimedia display interface 104 is coupled to the multimedia display buffer 108 across a bus 114. In one embodiment, the multimedia display interface MMD 104 provides an encoded command 116 to the multimedia display buffer 108 and a decoded command 118 is provided.

**[00026]** The multimedia display device 100 is further operably coupled to a camera 120, wherein the camera provides an acquired image 122 to the camera interface 106. The camera interface 106 provides a captured image 124 to the multimedia processor 102.

[00027] Thereupon, the multimedia processor 102, in response to the multimedia display command 112, generates a multimedia display output 126. The multimedia display output 126 is provided to a display device 128.

[00028] In one embodiment, the multimedia processor 102 may be, but not limited to, a single processor, a plurality of processors, a DSP, a microprocessor, ASIC, state machine, or any other implementation capable of processing and executing software or discrete logic or any suitable combination of hardware, software and/or firmware. The term processor should not be construed to refer exclusively to hardware capable of executing software, and may implicitly include DSP hardware, ROM for storing software, RAM, and any other volatile or non-volatile storage medium.

[00029] Furthermore, the multimedia display buffer 108 may be, but not limited to, a single memory, a plurality of memory locations, shared memory, CD, DVD, ROM, RAM, EEPROM, optical storage, or any other non-volatile storage capable of storing digital data for use by the processor 102.

[00030] In one embodiment, the multimedia processor 102 includes the ability to perform audio encoding and decoding, such as MPEG encoding and/or decoding and JPEG encoding for still images. Furthermore, the multimedia processor 102 may further include a frame buffer (not illustrated) capable of storing encoded visual graphics data.

[00031] In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 2 illustrates the steps of one method for multimedia display in a mobile device. The method begins, step 140, by receiving an encoded multimedia display command encoded within a multimedia link interface protocol, the encoded multimedia display command including a command type code and an

operation code, step 142. As discussed above with regard to FIG. 1, the encoded multimedia display command 110 is provided to the multimedia display interface 104.

[00032] The next step, step 144, includes decoding the encoded multimedia display command to generate a multimedia display command by retrieving the multimedia display command as referenced by the command type code and the operation code. As discussed below, the command type and the operation code provide for reduced power and memory consumption and a reduction in bandwidth requirements. Furthermore, as discussed above, the multimedia display interface 104, in one embodiment, may perform the decoding of the encoded multimedia display command 110 to generate the multimedia display command 112. Thereupon, the next step in the method, step 146, is executing the multimedia display command 112. The multimedia display command 112, in one embodiment, is executed by the multimedia processor 102 operating in response to the command instructions. Thereupon, the method is complete, step 148.

[00033] FIG. 3 illustrates a mobile device 150, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The mobile device 150 includes a base band receiver 152 operably coupled to an antenna 154. The base band receiver 152 is further coupled to a central processing unit (CPU) 156. In one embodiment, the CPU is further coupled to a memory device, such as an SDRAM. As recognized by one having ordinary skill in the art, the elements 152, 154, 156 and 158 may operate in accordance with known mobile device operation techniques.

[00034] Further included within the mobile device 150 of the present invention is the multimedia display device 100 coupled to the CPU 156 across a multimedia link (MLINK) 160. The MLINK 160 may be one or more uni-directional busses capable of transmitting information



thereacross using an MLINK interface, as discussed below. The multimedia device 100 is further coupled to the display device 128 included in the mobile device 150. Further illustrated in the embodiment of FIG. 3, the camera 120 is disposed relative to the LCD 128. Wherein, a bus 162 provides for communication of captured image data, illustrated in FIG. 1 as acquired image 122, back to the multimedia device 100. Moreover, as recognized by one having ordinary skill in the art, many elements within the mobile device 150 of FIG. 3 have been omitted for clarity purposes only.

[00035] FIG. 4 illustrates a graphical representation of the mobile device 150, a “clam” style cellular telephone. The mobile device 150 includes a keypad 170, a speaker 172, a microphone 174, a navigational pad 176, and a display 128. Further included within the mobile device 150 are processing elements, not visible, such as the base band receiver 152, CPU 156, memory 158, multimedia device 100 illustrated in FIG. 3. Furthermore, partially visible is the antenna 154 typically disposed on a backside of the mobile device 150. As recognized by one having ordinary skill in the art, the mobile device 150 allowing for multimedia display in accordance with the descriptions above and below may be any suitable mobile device providing for operation of the present invention, wherein the “clam-style” cellular telephone is for exemplary purposes only.

[00036] FIG. 5 illustrates a flowchart of steps for a method for multimedia display in a mobile device, such as the mobile device 150 described above. Within mobile device 150, the MMD 104 utilizes a packet based communication protocol based on split transactions. In one embodiment, every packet is a minimum length of four bytes and the maximum length of 64 bytes, but as recognized by one having ordinary skill in the art, the minimum length and the maximum length of the packet may be any other suitable size, dependent upon factors such as

but not limited to bus size and processing requirements. Specifically, there are two types of packets within the communication protocol, a request packet and a response packet.

[00037] With regard to the method of FIG. 5, the method begins, step 200, by receiving an encoded multimedia display command encoded with a multimedia link interface protocol, the encoded multimedia display command including a command type code and an operation code, wherein the command type code is utilized to determine if the encoded multimedia display command is at least one of the following: a type\_zero command and a type\_one command and the operation code is utilized to determine if the encoded multimedia display command is at least one of the following: a read command, a write command, a response command a reset command, step 202.

[00038] The MLINK allows a multimedia capable device to use low power through the generation of fewer signals, it is a low cost alternative with an easily integrated application placed into a digital CMOS chip, provides a point-to-point interface utilizes a straight forward and simple MLINK protocol. As described above, the MLINK is a dedicated unidirectional point-to-point low pin count interface between a host, such as the processor 156 and the multimedia device 100.

[00039] In one embodiment, there are two primary MLINK usage models for multimedia capable device allowing for data initiation and data flow. A first MLINK usage model is a master/slave model, wherein the primary multimedia memory is local memory associated with the multimedia device 100. Multimedia structures which are stored in system memory, such as the SDRAM 158 of FIG. 3, must be copied to the local memory, to which the multimedia device 100 may therein reference. In video encoding paths, encoded data is read by the master and

copied to the system memory. Therefore, traffic on the MLINK 160 may be long and sequential transfers allowing for bulk data transport from system memory to local frame memory or vice versa.

**[00040]** In one embodiment, the MLINK 160 utilizes a physical protocol consisting of a plurality of inputs and outputs. In the master/slave model, one embodiment includes a master clock (MCLK) for synchronizing data from the master device, master data (MDATA) provided to the slave device and a master frame signal (mFRAMEb). The master data may be configured to have any available width, such as but not limited to, 1, 2, 4 or 8 bits. The mFRAMEb signal may be included as the data signal transmitted between the master and the slave. In this embodiment, the mFRAMEb signal indicates to the slave that a new packet of data transmission has begun. The slave samples this signal a rising edge of a master clock signal, wherein the master frame signal will be asserted for a predetermined number of clock cycles at the beginning of each data packet transmission, wherein the number of clock cycles is dependent upon the data packet width.

**[00041]** In this embodiment, the MLINK 160 physical protocols further include a slave clock signal (SCLK), a slave data signal (SDATA) and a slave frame signal (sFRAMEb). The sFRAMEb signal indicates to the master that a new packet has begun. The master device samples this signal on the rising edge of a slave clock and the slave frame signal is asserted for a predetermined number of clock cycles at the beginning of each data packet, wherein the number of clock cycles depends on the length of the data packet.

[00042] In one embodiment, the MLINK 160 further includes a slave based active low asynchronous interrupt request from slave device to master device signal (INTB) and a master active low hard reset signal (Resetb).

[00043] Referring back to the frame signal, the frame signals (mFRAMEb, sFRAMEb) are asserted at the beginning of a new packet to indicate the start of new data transmission. The receiving side has to decode the operational code when this signal is asserted to check what the new packet is going to receive. Since the data width is configurable, the number of clock cycles for these signals may be different. For example, in one embodiment, if the data width is 1 bit, the frame signal has a width of 4 clock cycles. In another embodiment, if the data width is 2 bits, the frame signal width is 2 clock cycles, if the data width is 4 or 8 bits wide, the frame signal width is 1 clock cycle.

[00044] FIGS. 6-12 illustrate various types of commands in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6 illustrates a type\_zero write command 220 having a length of 32 bits including an operation code 01, which in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, provides an instruction to write to a specific address defined by a byte address as listed in bits 0 through 23 of the command 220. The command further includes a most significant bit being a “0”, indicating a type zero request is being transmitted. The next two bits represent the operation code, which determines whether the request is for a read or write operation.

[00045] In one embodiment of the present invention, the operation codes may be “00” providing for reading a number of bits from a designated byte address, “01” providing for

writing a designated number of bits to a specific byte address, “10” indicating a response operation and “11” indicating a configuration access relative to a type\_one command.

[00046] FIGS. 6-8 illustrate three different types of type\_zero commands, the write command 220, a read type\_zero command 230 of FIG. 7 and a type\_zero response command 240 of FIG. 8. Consistent with the description of the type\_zero command 220, commands 230 and 240 include a most significant bit “0”, an operational code, a length in bytes, and a byte address. Bits 25-38 contain the number of bytes to be read/written. There are only five bits for this field because a maximum of 16 bytes can be transmitted by a single request in this embodiment. The bit 24 defines 24/32 address length and the last 24 bits of the byte address, which is the starting address for the read/write operation. In this embodiment, type\_zero requests are suited for longer data transfer since each type\_zero command consumes at least four bytes of overhead.

[00047] Further illustrated in FIGS. 6-8, FRAMEb signals 222, 232 and 242 are illustrated in relation to the command 220, 230 and 240, respectively, wherein the actual width of the active low signal of the FRAMEb signal 222 depends on the data width.

[00048] FIGS. 9-12 illustrate one embodiment of multiple type\_one commands, a request command 250 of FIG. 9, a type\_one write command 260 of FIG. 10, a type\_one read command 270 of FIG. 11 and a type\_one response command 280 of FIG. 12. In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, the type\_one commands 250-280 are eight bits in length including a “1” most significant bit.

[00049] FIG. 9 illustrates a general representation of a type\_one command 250 having an eight bit length including a most significant bit “1”, a two bit operational code, similar to the

type\_zero commands described above except for the “10” operational code, which is specific to type\_one requests only, and a client identifier having a five bit length.

[00050] More specifically, FIGS. 10-12 illustrate three specific types of type\_one commands; a write type\_one command 260 in FIG. 10, a type\_one read command 270 of FIG. 11 and a type\_one response command 280 of FIG. 12. The commands 260, 270 and 280 include a five bit client ID, wherein the client ID is an index into a lookup table of commonly accessed data. As discussed further below with regard to FIG. 13, the type\_one command 260, 270 and 280 provide for shorter data transfer and thereby reduce overhead for shorter or common transfers.

[00051] Referring back to the method of FIG. 5, the next step, step 204, includes decoding the encoded multimedia display command to generate a multimedia display command by retrieving the multimedia display command as referenced by the command type code and the operation code, wherein the encoded multimedia display command is the type\_zero request, the encoded multimedia command further includes a byte\_length data packet and a byte\_address data packet and when the encoded multimedia display command is the type\_one request, the encoded multimedia command further includes a client identifier. As discussed above, the type\_zero commands 220, 230 and 240 include the byte\_length data packet and the byte\_address data packet and the type\_one commands 260, 270 and 280 include the client identifier.

[00052] When the encoded multimedia display command is a type\_one data packet, the next step, step 206, is accessing a lookup table using the client identifier as an index. FIG. 13 illustrates representative embodiment of a lookup table 300 having multiple entries including a client identifier 302, a starting address 304, transaction length 306 and an auto-increment flag

(AI) 308. Therefore, in response to a client identifier 302 within a command 250, a starting address 304 may be retrieved and the transaction length 306 may also be retrieved. If the auto-increment flag is set, in one embodiment, the MMD 100 will automatically update the starting address for a client after each transaction request for that client. For example, if client “0” is addressed “X” within the frame buffer, in the associated length is “4”, the first time client “0” is accessed, the starting address within the table automatically be updated to X+4 when the transaction is complete. The second time the client “0” is accessed, the starting address will be X+4 and it will be updated to X+8 upon the completion of the transfer. In order to reset the starting address, the client identifier 302 must be reprogrammed into the table.

[00053] The next step, step 208, is executing the multimedia display command. This step may be executed in accordance with known multimedia display command processing technology to thereupon generate the appropriate multimedia output. As such, the method is thereupon complete, step 210.

[00054] In the event the operational code for a type\_one command is “10”, an associated client identifier is to be programmed into the table 300. As discussed above, operational code “10” is reserved for programming the table 300 of type\_one client identifiers. Each client identifier can be programmed individually. When the MMD 104 sees an operational code of “10” in a type\_one request, in one embodiment, the MMD 104 process the client identifier and treat the next five bytes, without write, latency as the data for the type\_one lookup table.

[00055] As the master/slave model may be inappropriate for noncontiguous memory space, one embodiment allows for a master/master model. In the master/master model, the MMD 100 uses both the local memory and the system memory as a unified memory. From the

MMD 100 perspective, the two memories are logically equivalent and any data structure may be allocated in either memory. Therefore, under the master/master model, the standard shared memory usage model allows for multiple clients and the traffic on the MLINK 160 may be short, random accesses.

[00056] In one embodiment, the MLINK master/master interface specification requires a physical-to-physical address remapping mechanism which insures that the MMD 100 will have a contiguous view of data structures dynamically allocated in the system memory. One embodiment for providing the contiguous view is the utilization of a media translation table which is separate from a CPU management unit and is under driver control. In one embodiment, the media translation table may be implemented on the system memory or on the multimedia device 100, wherein the multimedia device memory space is typically non-cacheable. The system memory space dedicated for MLINK is preferably non-cacheable also, but as recognized by one having ordinary skill in the art, the memory may be any suitable type of memory location. Furthermore, the memory management unit allows for the translation between a CPU virtual address and a physical address and the media translation table allows for the translation between a MMD 100 linear address and a corresponding physical address.

[00057] FIG. 14 illustrates a graphical representation of the data 320 for programming the table 300 of FIG. 13. The operational code 322 is "10" and the client identifier 324 is the client identifier to be programmed into the table 300. Bytes 0-4, 326-334 are the data for the lookup table entry. In one embodiment, byte 0 is bit 7-0 in the lookup table 300, byte 1 is bit 15-18, byte 2 is bit 16-23, byte 3 332 are bits 24-32 and byte 4 334 includes bits 33-34. As the type\_one lookup table 300 is 34 bits wide, the six most significant bits of byte 4 334 are discarded. The inclusion of five bytes 326-334 after the operational code 322 illustrates one



exemplary embodiment. It is recognized that any other implementation of having bytes disposed with an associated type\_one data packet may be utilized to accomplish the programming of the associated lookup table 300.

[00058] As such, the present invention provides for a multimedia display in a mobile device wherein the mobile device has reduced processing and bandwidth abilities. By utilizing an efficient protocol requests and response data packet system, the amount of data transferred across the bus 160 of FIG. 3 is thereby reduced and overhead processing requirements are reduced through utilizing more efficient data transfer packets. As such, in a limited space with limited processing and bandwidth resources, the present invention allows for multimedia display within the mobile device 150.

[00059] It should be understood that the implementation of other variations and modifications of the invention in its various aspects will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art, and that the invention is not limited by the specific embodiments described herein. For example, operational codes may be any suitable combination of codes allowing for the direction of the instruction for utilizing the associated data packet. It is therefore contemplated to cover by the present invention, any and all modifications, variations, or prevalence that fall within the spirit and scope of the basic underlying principles disclosed and claimed herein.